

**IN THE UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

TITLE:

Fishing Lure and Method of Manufacture

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of The Invention

This invention relates to a fishing lure and method of manufacturing of the same.

In particular, the present invention relates to a fishing lure having elongated arms extending from the body of the fishing lure for attachment of spinning elements.

2. Summary of the Prior Art

Fishing lures with blades and other spinning elements attached are common in the art. These types of lures come in all different shapes, sizes, and configurations.

Many such configurations disclose fishing lures with a hook extending from the tail-end of the body of the lure and a shank extending from the nose of the fishing lure with one or more spinning elements attached to the shank.

It is less common in the art to find fishing lures with spinning elements attached to arms extending from the sides of the body of the lure. However, such lures exist in the art. Examples of these types of lures include the following: U.S. Registration No. 1,923,840 and U.S. Registration No. 2,125,030 to Ozburn; U.S. Registration No. 3,996,688 to Hardwicke; U.S. Registration No. 4,884,358 to Grove; U.S. Registration No. 5,930,941 to Hayes; and U.S. Registration No. Des. 418,898 to Luckey.

The Ozburn patents disclose a lure with a body shaped like an insect, frog, or the like. A crossbar with eyelets at each end passes through the body of the lure such

1 that the eyelets extend from each side of the body of the lure. A swinging lever with
2 arms forming a W shape is mounted to the lure such that the arms pass through the
3 eyelets on either side of the body of the lure. The arms extend backwards with
4 swiveling blades attached to the arm's ends.

5 One embodiment of the Hardwicke patent reveals an angled wire that extends
6 from the top of the lure with the swiveling blade attached at its distal end. The wire is
7 imbedded in the body, which has a skirt attached to a sleeve that slips over the nose of
8 the lure.

9 The Grove patent reveals a trio of spinners attached to wires extending from the
10 body of the lure creating the appearance of a school of fish. One spinner is attached to
11 an angled wire, which extends from the nose of the lure. Two other equal and opposite
12 spinners are attached to wires that extend perpendicularly from the sides of the body at
13 an upward angle.

14 The Hayes patent reveals a jig type lure. The lure body has deflectable arms,
15 which extend from the sides of the lure body. The arms are stainless steel wire
16 sufficiently stiff so they do not deflect when pulled through water, but also sufficiently
17 flexible when engaged by the mouth of a fish. The wire ends are encapsulated within
18 the lure body.

19 The Luckey design patent discloses a lure body with wires that extend from the
20 sides of the lure body in a perpendicular manner. Additional wires are attached to each
21 of the perpendicular wires at one end and swiveling blades are attached at the other

1 end.

2 A patent to Miles, U.S. Registration No. 4,133,135, discloses a lure containing
3 a body, skirt, a main wire extending from the nose of the body, two additional wires
4 attached to the main wire at one end, and swiveling blades attached to the main wire
5 at the other end.

6 A patent to Gentry, U.S. Registration No. 4,901,470, discloses a lure body
7 having a skirt and bill that extends from the nose of the lure body. A cable wire with an
8 attached spinner blade extends into the lure body through the head of the wire and an
9 opening in the bill. The end of the cable wire is imbedded in the lure body. The cable
10 wire is surrounded by a spring, which is partially imbedded in the lure body.

11 The present invention is different than the prior art. First, the prior art patents
12 reveal rigid arms. The present invention describes both rigid and flexible wire arms and
13 the advantages of the flexibility. Second, the wire arms of the prior art patents are
14 imbedded within the lure body when the body of the lure is formed. In the present
15 invention, the wire arms are attached by inserting them into tubular sleeves extending
16 from the lure body. The lure body is formed first and the wire arms are attached
17 afterwards. This invention is an improvement over prior art lures because it allows for
18 the attachment of arms to the lure after the lure body has been formed and thereby
19 allows for the selection of arms with different lengths and rigidity.

20 This invention also allows for a more efficient method of manufacture because
21 the wire arms are inserted after the lure bodies are formed. The wire arms do not take

1 up space in the mold forming piece during the forming process. Thus, more lure bodies
2 can be formed with one mold forming piece.

3 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

4 It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel fishing lure containing
5 elongated arms extending from sleeves secured into an openings on the lure body.

6 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel fishing lure with
7 crimped sleeves to secure the elongated arms within the sleeve.

8 It is another object of the present invention to provide arms that can be varied in
9 length depending on the effect desired and can have spinners attached to attract fish.

10 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel fishing lure with
11 flexible elongated arms that bend when pulled through the water. The flexibility of the
12 arms allows the lure to brush the bottom surface of a body of water without grabbing
13 plants and debris. The flexibility also provides additional movement on the lure to
14 attract fish.

15 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel fishing lure with
16 elongated arms extending from the lure body outwardly and backwardly.

17 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel method of
18 manufacturing the present invention using a mold forming piece. The mold forming
19 piece contains impressions for the lure bodies, hooks, and shanks. Because the wire
20 arms are added after the lures are created, space is not required for the lure arms in the
21 mold forming pieces between each lure body impression. Therefore, more impressions

1 can fit into one mold forming piece than current fishing lure manufacturing methods.

2 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel method of
3 manufacturing the present invention using a mold forming piece containing impressions
4 for sleeves for insertion of elongated arms, which will extend from the lure body when
5 formed.

6 It is another object of the present invention to provide a novel fishing lure that
7 can be manufactured easily and inexpensively.

8 In satisfaction of these and related objectives, Applicant's present invention
9 provides a fishing lure containing a body with a hook secured to the body. In the
10 preferred embodiment, two sleeves are imbedded and extend from opposite sides of the
11 body. Two elongated arms are inserted and secured within the sleeves and extend
12 outwardly and backwardly from the lure body. Spinning elements are attached to the
13 distal ends of the elongated arms. A wire shank extends from the lure body to which a
14 spinning element is attached to the distal end of the wire shank. The preferred
15 embodiment is manufactured using a novel method comprising insertion of liquefied
16 lure body material into the mold cavities of a mold forming piece. While the mold
17 forming piece is spun in a centrifuge device, sleeves, hooks and shanks are inserted
18 into impressions in the mold cavities prior to pouring the liquefied lure body material.
19 The liquefied material is allowed to cool and harden, thereby leaving the sleeves, hooks
20 and shanks imbedded in and extending from the lure body.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 2 is a top view of the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 3A is a cross sectional view of the preferred embodiment along line 3A—3A in the direction of the arrows in FIG. 2.

Fig. 3B is a cross sectional view of the preferred embodiment along line 3B—3B in the direction of the arrows in FIG. 2.

Fig. 3C is a cross sectional view of the preferred embodiment along line 3C—3C in the direction of the arrows in FIG. 2

10 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the mold forming piece used to manufacture the
11 preferred embodiment.

12 Fig. 5 is a top view of the lower portion of the mold forming piece used to
13 manufacture the preferred embodiment.

14 Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the upper portion of the mold forming piece used to
15 manufacture the preferred embodiment.

Fig. 7 is a cross section view of a mold cavity along lines 7-7 in FIG. 4.

17 Fig. 8 is an enlarged partial top view of the lower portion of the mold forming
18 piece used to manufacture the preferred embodiment depicting a mold impression of
19 the lure body with hook and shank in place.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to Fig. 1, the fishing lure 10 incorporates a body 12 having a head

1 portion 14 and a tail portion 16. A lip 17 extends from and around the circumference
2 of the tail portion 16. An elongated fin 18 protrudes from the top surface of the fishing
3 lure and extends between the tail portion 16 and the head portion 14.

4 In the preferred embodiment, the fishing lure 10 is in the shape of a small bait
5 fish with an eye 19 painted on or otherwise attached to the body. However, it is
6 anticipated that the body 12 may resemble other shapes such as insects or frogs,
7 which may be attractive to fish. In addition, it is preferred that the body be formed of
8 cast lead. However, other acceptable materials may be substituted.

9 Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, a shank 20 is embedded in and extends from the
10 nose 22 of the body 12 of the fishing lure 10. As shown in Fig. 1, the shank 20 is
11 bent to form a upper horizontal portion 24, a looped portion 26, a vertical portion 28,
12 and a lower horizontal portion 30. The upper horizontal portion 24 extends from the
13 nose 22 in a direction aligned with the body 12 of the fishing lure 10. The looped
14 portion 26 is a small U-shaped curvature of the shank 20 which loops 180 degrees
15 underneath the upper horizontal portion 24 in the same vertical plane. The vertical
16 portion 28 extends downwardly from the lower end of the looped portion 26. The lower
17 horizontal portion 30 extends from the lower end of the vertical portion 28 in a
18 direction parallel to the upper horizontal portion 24 and inwardly generally toward the
19 body 12. Although, in the preferred embodiment, the shank 20 is bent as described
20 herein, it is anticipated that numerous configurations and shapes of the shank are
21 acceptable.

1 Still referring to Figs. 1 and 2, a propeller blade 32, commonly known in the art
2 as a buzzbait blade, is rotatably mounted on the lower horizontal portion 30 of the
3 shank 20. The propeller blade is positioned between a spacer 33 axially mounted to
4 the lower horizontal portion 30 and end cap 34 axially mounted to the horizontal
5 portion 30 toward its distal end 36. The distal end 36 is bent slightly to prevent the
6 end cap 34 from sliding off the lower horizontal portion 30. Although the propeller
7 blade 32 is utilized in the preferred embodiment, it is anticipated that other types of
8 blades, such as spinnerbait blades, could be connected to or mounted on the shank 20.

9 Referring to Fig. 1, a hook 40 extends from the rearward tip 42 of the tail
10 portion 16 of the body 12. A skirt 44 with a plurality of streamers 46 is attached to
11 the tail portion 16 and positioned such that the streamers 46 will trail behind the
12 fishing lure 10 and hide the hook 40 as the fishing lure 10 is pulled through water. In
13 the preferred embodiment, the skirt 44 is attached to the tail portion 16 between the
14 lip 17 and the head portion 14 with a rubber band 48. However, it is anticipated that
15 other methods of attachment such as clipping or gluing are acceptable.

16 Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3A-3C, rearwardly angled opposing connector
17 sleeves 50a and 50b are embedded in and extend from the opposing sides of the head
18 portion 14 of the body 12. Arms 52a and 52b are inserted into the connector sleeves
19 50a and 50b which are crimped around the arms 52a and 52b and thereby connecting
20 and securing the arms 52a and 52b to the body 12. In the preferred embodiment, the
21 arms 52a and 52b are flexible surflon multistrand nylon coated steel leader wire.

1 However, it is anticipated that other flexible material such as nylon monofilament or an
2 inflexible material such as single strand fixed wire could be used.

3 As shown in Fig. 1, spinner blades 54a and 54b are swivelly attached to the
4 looped distal ends 56a and 56b of the arms 52a and 52b preferably with swivels 55a
5 and 55b. Collars 58a and 58b are positioned around the looped distal ends 56a and
6 56b of the arms 52a and 52b. Collars 58a and 58b are flattened and pressed against
7 the looped distal ends 56a and 56b to hold them in place. The collars 58a and 58b
8 are positioned to leave the outermost portion of the looped distal ends 56a and 56b
9 exposed.

10 Referring to Fig. 4, in a preferred process for manufacturing the fishing lure 10
11 described herein, a plurality of fishing lures are cast in a silicone mold forming piece 60
12 in a manner common in the industry. The mold forming piece 60 is divided into a
13 lower portion 61 and an upper portion 62.

14 Referring to Fig. 5, a plurality of individual lower mold impressions 64 in the
15 shape of the right half of the fishing lure 10 are formed into the top surface 65 of the
16 lower portion 61 of the mold forming piece 60. The lower mold impressions 64
17 comprise lower lure body impressions 71, lower hook impressions 70, and lower shank
18 impressions 72; which are positioned to correspond to the positions of the hook 40,
19 body 12, and shank 20 of the fishing lure 10 as shown and described herein (See Fig.
20 1).

21 Referring to Fig. 6, a plurality of individual upper mold impressions 66 in the

1 shape of the left half of the fishing lure 10 (See Fig. 1) are formed into the bottom
2 surface 67 of the upper portion 62 of the mold forming piece 60. The upper mold
3 impressions 66 comprise upper lure body impressions 85, upper hook impressions 74,
4 and upper shank impressions 75; which are positioned to correspond to the positions of
5 the hook 40, body 12, and shank 20 on the fishing lure 10 as shown and described
6 herein (See Fig. 1).

7 As shown in Fig. 7, when the upper portion 62 of the mold forming piece 60 is
8 placed on top of the lower portion 61, the plurality of lower mold impressions 64 mate
9 with the corresponding plurality of upper mold impressions 66 forming a plurality of
10 mold cavities 63 in the shape of the fishing lure 10. Figure 7 shows only a cross
11 section of a single mold cavity 63. However, it can be appreciated that a plurality of
12 identical mold cavities 63 are formed.

13 Referring to Figs. 5-8, each of the lower mold impressions 64 and upper mold
14 impressions 66 have respective sleeve impressions 68a and 68b that correspond to the
15 positions of the connector sleeves 50a and 50b on the fishing lure 10 (See Figs. 1, 2).

16 As shown in Fig. 8, prior to placing the upper portion 62 of the mold forming piece 60
17 on the lower portion 61, connector sleeves 50a and 50b are inserted into and extend
18 out of the sleeve impressions 68a and 68b. (Fig. 8 shows only the lower mold
19 impression and, consequently, connector sleeve 50b and sleeve impression 68b
20 corresponding to the upper mold impression are not shown.) At the same time, a
21 plurality of hooks 40 and shanks 20 are placed in respective lower hook impressions

1 70 and lower shank impressions 72. When the upper portion 62 of the mold forming
2 piece 60 is then placed on top of the lower portion 61, the hooks 40 and shanks 20
3 press into respective upper hook impressions 74 and upper shank impressions 75. The
4 hooks 40, shanks 20, and connector sleeves 50 are held in position in this manner
5 during the preferred manufacturing process. Figure 8 depicts only one of a plurality of
6 lower mold impressions 64.

7 Referring to Figs. 5, 6, and 8, first and second protrusions 76a and 76b and
8 third and fourth protrusions 77a and 77b extend from the top surface 65 of the lower
9 portion 61 of the mold forming piece 60. First and second protrusions 76a and 76b
10 are positioned at each side of each lower hook impression 70 and third and fourth
11 protrusions 77a and 77b are positioned at each side of the lower shank impression 72.
12 The first and second protrusions 76a and 76b and third and fourth protrusions 77a and
13 77b serve to align and further secure the plurality of hooks 40 and shanks 20 when
14 they are placed in the respective hook impressions 70 and shank impressions 72.
15 Corresponding first and second recesses 78 and 79 are formed in the bottom surface
16 67 of the upper portion 62 of the mold forming piece 60. The first and second
17 recesses 78 and 79 are positioned to accept the first and second protrusions 76a and
18 76b and third and fourth protrusions 77a and 77b, respectively, when the upper
19 portion 62 of the mold forming piece 60 is placed on top of the lower portion 61.

20 Referring to Figs. 4-8, once the hooks 40, shanks 20, and connector sleeves
21 50a, 50b are placed into the mold forming piece 60, the upper portion 62 of the mold

1 forming piece 60 is then placed on top of the lower portion 61, as shown in Fig. 4.
2 The mold forming piece 60 is then placed in a centrifugal device (not shown) and spun
3 about its axis 80. A plurality of round headed screws 86 are screwed into and protrude
4 from the bottom surface 67 of the upper portions 62 of the mold forming piece 60 (See
5 Fig. 6). A plurality of corresponding screw head cavities 88 are position in the surface
6 65 of the lower portion 61 of the mold forming piece 60 to receive and mate with the
7 round headed screws 86. The mating of the round headed screws 86 and the screw
8 head cavities 88 allow the upper portion 62 and the lower portion 61 of the mold
9 forming piece 60 to remain in the same position relative to each other during the
10 spinning process.

11 Still referring to Figs. 4-8, while the mold forming piece 60 is spinning, molten
12 lead (not shown) is poured through a circular opening 81 centered in the upper portion
13 62 into a circular cavity 82 formed in the upper portion 62 and lower portion 61. As
14 the molten lead (not shown) is poured into the circular cavity 82, it is slung into the
15 plurality of mold cavities 63 through a plurality of channels 84 that extend from the
16 circular cavity 82 to each mold cavity 63. After the mold cavities 63 are filled, the
17 spinning is stopped and the lead is allowed to cool and harden within the mold cavity
18 63. Once hardened, the lead bodies 12 are removed from the mold cavities 63 with
19 the hooks 40, shanks 20, and connector sleeves 50 imbedded in and extending from
20 the body 12 of the fishing lure 10 in the manner described herein (See Figs. 1, 2).

21 As shown in Figs. 3A-3C, arm 52a is then inserted into connector sleeve 50a.

1 Sleeve 50a is then crimped and pressed into the arm 52a thereby holding it in place.
2 Figs. 3A-3C depict the cross-section of only one side of the head portion of the lure
3 body 12 and thus depict one arm 50a and connector sleeve 52a. However, it can be
4 appreciated that each fishing lure 10 has an identical and opposing arm 50b and
5 connector sleeve 52b, which are connected in the identical manner.

6 Finally, the skirt 44, swivels 55a and 55b, spinner blades 54a and 54b, and
7 propeller blade 32 are attached in the manner described herein.

8 Although the invention has been described with reference to specific
9 embodiments, this description is not meant to be construed in a limited sense. Various
10 modifications of the disclosed embodiments, as well as alternative embodiments of the
11 inventions will become apparent to persons skilled in the art upon the reference to the
12 description of the invention. It is, therefore, contemplated that the appended claims
13 will cover such modifications that fall within the scope of the invention.

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